[illegible]

DAILY PROGRESS [illegible]

JOB PRINTING.

Having access to [illegible] to any in the City, orders for PRINTING [illegible] All work entrusted [illegible]

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY [illegible] NO. [illegible]

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following [illegible] for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

[illegible]

One day..............	[illegible]	Two weeks..............	[illegible]
Two days..............	1 [illegible]	One month..............	[illegible]
Three days..............	1 37	Two months..............	[illegible]
Four days..............	1 75	Three months..............	[illegible]
Five days..............	2 00	Six months..............	[illegible]
One week..............	2 [illegible]	Twelve months..............	[illegible]

Twelve lines or less count a square [illegible] special contracts are made. When sent by [illegible] money must accompany the advertisement.

FIRST EDITION

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTED FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE—OUR ARMY FALLING BACK—ENEMY IN POSSESSION OF MURFREESBORO'—PRISONERS, ARMS, STORES AND CANNON SAVED, &C.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.

The following official dispatch was received at the War Office this evening:

CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 5.

To GEN. S. COOPER:—We retired from Murfreesboro' in perfect order—all the stores saved, about four thousand Federal prisoners, five thousand stand of small arms and twenty-four cannon, brass and steel, have already been received here.

(Signed) B. S. EWELL, A. A. G.

LATER FROM THE NORTH—DATES TO SATURDAY LAST—RECEIVED—LYING DISPATCHES TO THE YANKEE PRESS—HEAVY LOSS ADMITTED, &C.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.

The New York *Herald* of last Saturday, the 3d inst., has been received here. The *Herald* is in doubt about the result in Tennessee. Halleck received the following telegram on Friday:

MURFREESBORO, Jan. 1.

A terrible battle was fought yesterday, and lasted from 3 up to noon. The rebel centre had been broken and things looked favorable. It was reported to be otherwise. Gens. Stanley, Rosseau and Palmer are wounded. Rebel Gen's Cheatham and Raines are killed.

A telegram to the press from near Murfreesboro, Dec. 31, says: Our whole line suffered terribly this morning. Four regiments of regulars lost half their men and all their commanding officers.

Gen. Anderson's troops suffered severely. We are advancing our whole line, Rosencrans personally superintending the movements. One shot killed two of his staff officers. The 15th Wisconsin lost seven captains.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 1.

Rosencrans captured Murfreesboro on Tuesday morning and now occupies it. The rebels retreated to Tullahoma. The rebels made but little resistance, though Rosencrans lost the train of wagons following him, which was captured by the rebels under Morgan.

The *Herald* says the foregoing dispatch is evidently false.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 2.

Gen. Rosencrans occupies Murfreesboro'.

(Signed) J. T. BOYLE.
Brig. Genl. Comdg.

Another dispatch from Louisville same date says: The Federals encountered the rebels on the 30th ult. near Stewart's Creek and after heavy skirmishing the rebels were driven back with loss of one hundred killed and many wounded. The fight continued till 10 P. M. 31st, at which time we had maintained our position. The Union loss is estimated heavy in killed.—Gen. Sills, Col. Garschee, Rosencrans' chief of staff, Gen. Willick of Indiana, Col. Kelly 2nd Ohio, Col. Chaffin Acting Brig. General, Col. Farmer 18th Kentucky, Col. Jones 39th Indiana, Col. Carpenter and Col. McKee 15th Wisconsin, Gen. Kirk Illinois, Gen. Wood Indiana, Gen. Vauchere and Major Gen. Rousseau, Kentucky, all wounded, besides many other general officers.

The 21st, 25th and 35th Illinois Regts. lost two thirds; the 15th and 49th Ohio half their number, and other regiments lost heavily. Total killed and wounded estimated at 2,500, and rebel loss is much heavier.

We have captured 500 prisoners. The latest from Murfreesboro' says we occupy Murfreesboro', and the rebels in full retreat.

The *Herald* makes no editorial commentation on the battle.

Gold advanced in New York to 135 and Exchange to 148; cotton 68.

Butler and staff reached New York on Friday morning.

Morgan reported defeated at Rolling Fork, Kentucky, by Gen. Reynolds.

LINCOLN'S EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION—FRENCH MEDIATION, &C.

RICHMOND, Jan. 5.—6 p. m.

The *Enquirer* has Northern dates to 2nd inst.—Lincoln has issued his proclamation declaring as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing the rebellion, that all persons held as slaves in designated States and parts of States are and henceforward shall be free. He further declares that such persons will be received in the armed service of the United States upon terms of equality. This act is sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution upon military necessity. He invokes the considerate judgment of mankind and the gracious power of Almighty God.

Butler arrived in New York on the 1st. No mention made of any public reception. He proceeded to Washington on Friday.

Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* states that the late foreign news confirms the belief that the French Emperor designs to persist in his mediation scheme even if he has to proceed alone.

A dispatch dated Louisville 1st, says that Rosecrans occupied Murfreesboro' on the preceding Tuesday.

THE YANKEE IRON CLAD MONITOR FOUNDERED AT SEA—THIRTY VANDALS GONE DOWN WITH HER, &C.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 5.

By a flag of truce at City Point it is ascertained that the Iron clad Monitor foundered off Hatteras a few days since and carried down with her thirty souls. The Galena narrowly escaped by throwing overboard her armament and ammunition. The destination supposed to have been Wilmington.

From the Second Edition of yesterday.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURG.

VICKSBURG, Jan. 3.

Skirmishing continued all day yesterday. No general engagement expected until the arrival of McClernand and Sherman with the balance of the Yankee army. We are confident of our ability to hold Vicksburg against any force the Yankees may bring.

LATER.

This morning our forces advanced against the enemy who were erecting works on the lake, causing them to evacuate the place, leaving all their implements for erecting fortifications, &c. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having returned to their transports and gone down the Yazoo.

THE LATEST.

The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayou and are reported being on their transports to Snider's Bluff on Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

THE PIETY OF THE CONFEDERATES.

A Baltimore correspondent, writing to the London *Index*, says:

But before I close I must tell you of the beautiful humility and heroic conduct which pervaded the hearts of all the Confederates I saw. I have never seen a strong religious sentiment so generally prevalent as I find it among them. Of twenty men with whom I conversed one afternoon, seventeen were professors of religion, and the eighteenth said he was a man of prayer, and looked to God as his protector. A plain, unlettered Georgia boy said: "In all my intercourse with these Yankees, I have never heard them allude once to what God can do. They talk about what twenty millions of men can do, and what hundreds of millions of money can do, and what their powerful navy can do; but they leave God out of the calculation altogether; but, sir, the Lord is our trust, and he will be our defence." The Rev. —— was with me during a part of my tour. He was asked on one occasion to lead in prayer in a barn filled with wounded, near Sharpsburg. After a season of most solemn and affecting devotion, a young man called the reverend gentleman to his side, and said: "I am dying sir, but I am not afraid to die, for I hope to go to heaven. Nor am I sorry that I have been slain in battle, for I would willingly sacrifice a dozen lives if I had them for such a cause as we are fighting for."

Time and again I heard the 124th Psalm quoted: "If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us, then they had swallowed us up quick, when their wrath was kindled against us. Blessed be the Lord who hath not given us a prey to their teeth. Our help is in the name of the Lord who made heaven and earth."

They are not given to vaunting themselves; there is nothing at all of the spirit of bravado about them; and so far from manifesting a ferocious disposition they very frankly confess they are tired of the war; but at the same time they are animated by a determined resolution that God helping them, they will never be subjugated. When one of them was asked if he did not fear that the prodigious armies now organizing against them would utterly overwhelm them he replied that, "with God above, and General Lee at their head, they feared nothing that man could do." History, sir, furnishes no legends more glorious than are exhibited in the sacrifices and endurance of the Southern people. Such a people merit the admiration of the world, and deserve to achieve their independence.

Pardon me for saying so much, but incident after incident arose in my mind, and so clamored for relation that I could not sooner stop.

VOLUNTEERS FROM NORTH AND SOUTH IN THE MEXICAN WAR.

In a letter addressed to Bradly T. Johnson, Esq., of Maryland, during the Presidential campaign of 1860, by Maj. Griswold, of this city, then a member of the Breckinridge electoral ticket of Maryland, the following interesting statistics are furnished of the relative contributions of North and South in acquiring that territorial domain from which the North afterwards sought to exclude the South.

"In this crisis," asks Major Griswold, "whose arms and efforts achieved those wonderful campaigns in Mexico, and extended the area of our territory to the Pacific? At that time the great State of New York, with a population of 2,600,000, sent 1,690 men to the fields of Mexico; while the State of Louisiana, with only 352,411 inhabitants, (nearly one-half of this number slaves), sent 7,041 men. A ratio approximate to equality from the Empire State should have furnished 70,000 men. The six New England States with a population (census of 1840) of a little over 2,200,000, sent to Mexico *nine hundred and thirty men*; while the six States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and Missouri, with a population then of merely a fraction over 2,000,000 free inhabitants, sent 26,085 men. All the free States together, with a population of 9,893,273, sent to Mexico 22,136 men; whilst all the slave States, with a population (slaves and free) of only 4,782,707, sent 43,213 men. To be nearly equal the North should have sent some 80,000 men. Thus the South, with less than half the population, (including both slaves and free), sent more than twice as many soldiers to that war, in the fruits of which the North peremptorily denied her an equal participation with herself.

It is only in a war against those from whom she has wrested the common territory, and whom she now seeks to deprive of their own soil, that the North can pour out its volunteers in myriads. But the race which furnished to the world such striking proofs of its superior military spirit in the Mexican war are capable of defending their own homes and altars against all the odds the North can bring, and teaching that marching to the "Halls of the Montezumas" by Southern aid is a very different affair from a Yankee "On to Richmond" against Southern bayonets.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

HOME FOR A REFUGEE.

I HAVE FOR RENT THE PRESENT YEAR A SMALL plantation, with about 150 acres of open land. It has on it a good Dwelling House, with five rooms and all necessary out-houses; situated about one-fourth of a mile from Graham station on the N. C. Railroad, and one mile from the town of Graham. An excellent home for a refugee. Terms accommodating.

W. H. MOORE,
Graham, N. C.

Jan 5-5t*

NORTH CAROLINA CHRISTAIN ADVOCATE.

NEW SERIES.

IT IS CONTEMPLATED TO RESUME THE PUBlication of the *North-Carolina Christian Advocate* at an early day, under the patronage of the North-Carolina Conference, and under the direction, and ownership of a joint stock Company, composed of ministers and laymen, to secure its permanency.

It will be as its name imports, a CHRISTIAN *Advocate*.—It will sustain and defend the doctrines and discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and labor to advance Christ's Kingdom on earth, and to promote peace and good will among all men.

Besides its earnest, *religious* character, it shall be an advocate of the moral, educational and industrial progress of North Carolina—a welcome visitor to every *family* and to the camps of our brave soldiers, and a faithful chronicler of what may be useful and interesting, and of the current news.

All our traveling and local ministers and the stockholders of the Company, are specially requested to act as Agents for the paper.

The old subscribers of the *Advocate* will be supplied with the *new series*, to the full amount due them at the time of its suspension, but as the mail books are not in the possession of the Editor, he must rely on the old subscribers themselves and the Agents, to furnish him with their names and post offices and the amount due them.

The *Advocate* will be well printed on good paper, and will contain an amount of reading matter equal to any paper in the State.

During the continuance of war prices, the subscription price will be $3 per annum, always in advance.

Agents who send us ten or more new subscribers and the *cash*, will be entitled to a copy of the paper for one year. It is desirable that a large list be sent in at once.

Address W. E. PELL, *Editor.*

Raleigh, N. C. Jan. 2, 1863.

Headquarters Camp of Instruction,

CAMP HOLMES, Nov. 26, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS,
No. 12.

I. COMMANDING OFFICERS OF MILITIA REGIMENTS are required to assemble all persons subject to the provisions of the act entitled "an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide further for the public defence," approved September 26, 1862, and enroll the same.

II. An Enrolling Officer and an Examining Board will be appointed for each Congressional District, who will give due notice to the Commanding Officers of Regiments to bring the Conscripts to the County Seats of their respective Counties for examination. Immediately upon examination, the said Commanding Officers of Regiments will conduct all Conscripts not having received certificate of exemption to the Camp of Instruction, near Raleigh.

III. All persons who may desire to volunteer must do so before the 20th of December, the day set apart for enrollment, and must join companies which were in the service of the Confederate States on the 16th of April, 1862.

IV. Applications for exemption must, in all cases, be made to the Enrolling Officer of the District; duplicate copies of said application being made in writing, duly sworn to before an acting Justice of the Peace, and bearing the certificate of the Clerk of the Court, given under the County Seal and sent through the Colonel of the Regiment. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the Enrolling Officer to the Commandant of Conscripts.

V. All Conscripts engaged on Government works will be enrolled and returned to their said work.

In issuing the above orders for the enrollment of Conscripts between the ages of 18 and 40, the Commandant avails himself of the opportunity to thank the State Officers for their untiring and laborious efforts in the discharge of their duties and the efficient and ready assistance rendered to him in his official capacity heretofore.

The importance and absolute necessity of renewed energy and promptness in executing these orders faithfully, is fully expressed in His Excellency Governor Vance's General Order, No. 10.

The efficiency of the army and the safety of our country depends, in a great measure, upon their faithful discharge of these duties.

By order of Colonel PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts in N. C.

Dec 11 E. MANN, Adj't.

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Dec 28 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 26th day of January next, for the purchase of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND OF BONDS, issued by the State of North Carolina, dated January 1st, 1863, running thirty years, and payable at this Department.

The above Bonds will have Coupons attached, for interest at six per cent. per annum, payable 1st of July and 1st of January in each year.

Successful bidders, upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposite the amount of their bids, including the interest accrued thereon, to the credit of the Public Treasurer, in the Bank of North Carolina or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters, endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks," to the Public Treasurer, at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of North Carolina.

Dec 31-td D. W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

COMMISSIONER IN THE WESTERN WARD.

JOHN NICHOLS WILL BE VOTED FOR AT THE Municipal Election, to be held on the 19th instant, as a COMMISSIONER for the Western Ward.

Jan 3—2t* VOTERS.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 17TH INSTANT, I SHALL sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, in the town of Henderson, 9 shares of stock in the R. & G. Railroad; bond and approved security required.

G. B. HARRIS,
Administrator of A. Alley, dec'd.

State *Journal* copy two weeks daily, and forward bill to G. B. H. Jan 3-2w

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION WILL COMmence on the first Monday in February, 1863, and continue five months. For terms, &c., apply to

J. H. MILLS,
Oxford, North Carolina.

Jan 2-1m*

NEGROES FOR SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF WASHINGTON County Court, made at November term, 1862, I shall as Commissioner, three or four likely NEGRO MEN and WOMEN, on Saturday, the 3d day of January, 1863, at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, upon a credit of six months, with interest from date, or cash if the purchaser so proposes.

A. M. LEWIS,
Commissioner.

Dec 29-1w

Office Chatham Railroad Company,

RALEIGH, Dec. 27, 1862.

I WISH TO HIRE TWO INTELLIGENT NEGRO MEN for the year 1863.

KEMP P. BATTLE,
President.

Dec 29-2w

SOAP GREASE.

PERSONS WISHING TO MANUFACTURE SOAP can obtain the necessary material from C. H. Thompson, M. S. K. by applying at the N. C. Depot. One half the amount given will be charged in exchange for the Soap received.

T. D. HOGG,
Captain and C. S.

Dec 29-tf

L. J. GUILMARTIN,

DEALER IN

WOOL, HIDES, TALLOW AND WAX,

132 Congress street, second door from Jefferson,

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

A SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES CONstantly on hand. All kinds of SKINS bought and sold.

Dec 29-2m

EXTRACT LOGWOOD.

2,000 POUNDS EXTRACT LOGWOOD, JUST received, for sale by

PRATT, DOWIE & JAMES,
Charleston, S. C.

Dec 27-1m

ON CONSIGNMENT, A FEW PAIR OF HEAVY BOOTS and SHOES, at HARDING'S.

Dec 17-tf

HOTELS.

OAK CITY HOUSE,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS.

BAR well stocked with superior Liquors. LARDER supplied with the best the market affords.

Dec. 1-tf

GRANGER HOUSE,

WEST SIDE OF RAILROADS:
Goldsboro', N. C.

Right Hand Side Going South.
Left Hand Side Going North.

MEALS READY ON ARRIVAL OF THE CARS.

ATTACHED,
One of the best Barber Shops.

The public may expect

GOOD FARE,

Attentive Servants, accommodating officers, with every other comfort found in a SOUTHERN HOTEL!

T. A. GRANGER,
(Late of the Atlantic House, Beaufort, N. C.,)
Jan. 16 *Proprietor.*

BREAKFAST, Dinner and Supper House,

GOING NORTH, BREAKFAST 7.15, A. M.
DINNER GOING SOUTH, 2¼ P. M.
GOING NORTH SUPPER 6.10, P. M.

MRS. GRISWOLD'S HOTEL,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

Right Hand Side going NORTH—Left Hand Side going SOUTH.

Baggage taken to and from the Railroad free of charge.

Passengers stopping at this Hotel may rely on good Fare, good Rooms, and every comfort that can be had.

An addition of sixteen large, comfortable and well-furnished rooms, renders it as complete as any establishment in the State.

A good Barber Shop is attached to the Hotel.

☞ Meals ready on the Arrival of the Cars. ☜

☞ The Cars leave daily.

nov 11 SUSAN A. GRISWOLD, 10.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUNAWAY FROM THE UNDERSIGNED, ON THE 25th December, a negro boy named ANDERSON, about twenty-five years old, perfectly black—heavy set, and weight from 175 to 190 pounds when he left.—He has been hand-cuffed. Said boy is supposed to have been raised by Mr. Lewis, of Sampson county, N. C.—When he left he had on a blue jacket and white pants, very ragged; has good teeth and speaks freely. I bought him of Mr. L. P. Robinson, of Augusta, Ga., on the 15th instant, and was on my way to Richmond Va. and had to lay over in Raleigh on account of not being able to get passage. I was camped by the side of the Railroad track. He left about dark.

I will pay the above reward to any person who will deliver said boy to any jail for safe-keeping so that I can get him. Any information will be thankfully received.

SOLOMON COHEN,
Dec 26-1m* Care John B. Davis, Richmond, Va.

I STRIVE TO PLEASE.

G. A. LACK,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

PROCTOR'S OLD STAND,

Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.

On "Ugly Row," opposite Lougee's, "Hard by Towles."

WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC THAT HE HAS on hand at all times a large assortment of CITIZENS and MILITARY CLOTHING, and having procured the services of the immortal C. M. FARRISS, known as the best and most tasty CUTTER in the South, all work will be done under his supervision. I hope to receive a liberal patronage.

G. A. LACK.

Dec 5-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

500 NEGRO MEN WANTED TO WORK ON THE Piedmont Railroad, now being built between this place and Danville, Va. We are paying liberal wages, and the negroes are well cared for.

We also want 100 CARPENTERS. Apply to

J. WILKES & CO.,
Contractors Piedmont Railroad, Greensboro, N. C.

Dec 3-1m*

LAND FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO SELL HIS track of Land, situated 6 miles from Raleigh, in a healthy part of the country, well watered, well timbered, a good dwelling, and everything desirable to make it a good home. The track contains THREE HUNDRED ACRES or more. Immediate possession can be given, if applied for soon.

G. A. LACK.

Nov. 28-1m*

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 4, 1862.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply to me.

THOS. D. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
Dec. 5-tf In charge of Ordnance.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD is wanted in a convenient part of the city for a gentleman and his wife. A room with a family that has no other boarders will be preferred. Willing to pay a good price for comfortable accommodations. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

nov 22-tf

PIANO FORTES.

TWO OR THREE EXCELLENT PIANO FORTES and a very fine TWO-STOP MELODEON for sale by JAMES PIRSSON, Piano Forte maker, Tuner, &c., &c., Hargett street, next to Jordan Womble's. Dec 11-tf

BOARD! BOARD! BOARD!

GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE had in one of the most central and pleasant parts of this city by applying immediately to D. H. BREEN, 1st two story house in the rear of Mr. Pullen's Hotel, on Martin street, Raleigh. Dec 18-tf

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS WHO PRESENT THEMSELVES at the office of the Surgeon General, between the hours of 9 and 10 a. m., will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 20-tf Surgeon General of N. C.

CITY ELECTION.

AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD ON THE THIRD MONDAY in January, the 19th day of the month, for a Mayor and nine Commoners.

M. B. ROYSTER,
W. F. ASKEW,
JOHN G. WILLIAMS,
MILLS H. BROWN,
Inspectors.

Dec 23-td

MONEY LOST.

A MONEY PURSE WITH SILVER SLIDERS WAS lost on the streets of Raleigh yesterday. It contained between $25 and $35. Any one finding and leaving the same at the PROGRESS OFFICE will be liberally rewarded. Nov. 28-tf

I WISH TO PURCHASE ONE OR TWO CITY LOTS, with good improvements. Would prefer them near the Central Depot. Apply to

Dec 19-tf J. H. KIRKHAM.

WE ARE REQUESTED BY THE FRIENDS OF W. R. RICHARDSON, Esq., to announce his name for COMMISSIONER from Middle Ward, at the ensuing municipal election. Dec 17-td

OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY.

15 OR 20 BARRELLS OF OLD RECTIFIED WHISKY for sale, delivered at Raleigh, N. C., at $14 00 per gallon, if called for soon. Those wishing to purchase will please call on A. SORRELL, at Raleigh, and see a sample of said Whisky. Dec 31-tf

LOCAL DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

W H Moore, Clerk Superior Court; J N [illegible] Deputy.

J J Ferrell, Clerk County Court.

E G Lewis, Clerk and Master in Equity.

W H High, Sheriff; Geo W Norwood and R H Slater, Deputies.

Hilliard Hudson, Register.

F J Hutchins, Trustee.

—— Hunneycut, Crier of Court.

Richard C Badger, Attorney.

Fendal Beves, L R Seagraves, Surveyors.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—W H HARRISON;—Salary, $[illegible].

COMMISSIONERS.

Eastern Ward—W C Upchurch, L T Clayton, David L Royster.

Middle Ward—R W Haywood, P F Pescud, R H Battle.

Western Ward—W H Tucker, Jas Dodd, T H Briggs.

City Attorney—Kemp P. Battle.

City Treasurer—W C Upchurch.

Clerk to the Board—J J Christophers.

First City Constable—J J Betts.

Assistant Constable—N V Denton.

Weigh Master—P King.

City Police—Wm C Parker, E Johnson, [illegible], Wm Beves.

District Constable—— Womble.

Sexton—Osborne Rolt.

RAILROADS.

This is a correct schedule of the arrival and departure of the Mail and Accommodation trains at the Raleigh depot:

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Arrives 4.55, a. m.—Leaves 5.25, a. m.
" " 5.04, p. m.—Leaves 5.30, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Arrives 7.30, a. m. and leaves at 8.00, a. m.
" " 4.30, p. m., leaves 5.30, p. m.

The accommodation train is not run on Sundays.

RALEIGH AND GASTON RAILROAD.

MAIL TRAIN—Leaves 5.30, a. m.—Arrives 5.00, p. m.
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—Leaves 6.30, p. m.—Arrives 7.00 a. m.

No accommodation train leaves for Weldon on Sunday and none arrives from Weldon on Monday morning.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS, POST-OFFICE AT RALEIGH, N. C.

Northern Mail Opens daily at 6, p. m.
Eastern do do " at 6, p. m.
Western " " " at 7, a. m.
Southern " " " at 6, p. m.
Fayetteville " " " at 7, a. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Opens on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12, m.
Carthage Mail Opens on Thursdays and Sundays at 7.00, a. m.
Roxboro' Mail Opens Wednesdays at 11, a. m.
Leachburg Mail opens Wednesdays at 12, m.
Summerville Mail Opens Thursdays at 5, p. m.
Northern Mail Closes daily at 9, p. m.
Eastern " " " at 9, p. m.
Western " " " at 4, p. m.
Southern " " " at 4, p. m.
Fayetteville Mail Closes daily at 6, p. m.
Eagle Rock Mail Closes Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2, p. m.
Carthage Mail Closes Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4, p. m.
Roxboro' Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Leachburg Mail Closes Wednesdays at 1, p. m.
Summerville Mail Closes Fridays at 7, a. m.

Office open for the delivery of Mail from 7, a. m., to 7.30, p. m., during the week. On Sunday, from 8 to 9, a. m., and from 5.30 to 6.30, p. m.

The public are required to transact their business during office hours. GEO. T. COOKE, P. M.

Nov. 11, 1862.

HEADQUARTERS,

CAMP OF INSTRUCTION, CAMP HOLMES,
December 1, 1862.

In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War the following General Order, No. 96, is published:

The Enrolling Officers of this State will pay particular attention to the same and report to these Headquarters all officers and enlisted men who do not comply promptly with said order.

By order of COL. PETER MALLETT,
Commanding Camp of Instruction.

E. N. MANN, Adjutant.

ADJ'T & INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,

RICHMOND, Nov. 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 96.

Commandants of conscripts will cause the following order to be published for at least seven times in a sufficient number of newspapers in each State of the Confederacy to ensure its reaching every part of the country.

I. All commissioned officers and enlisted men who are now absent from their commands from any other causes than actual disability, or duty under orders from the Sec'y of War, or from their department commanders will return to their commands without delay.

II. Commissioned officers failing to comply with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph within a reasonable length of time, in no case to exceed twenty days after the publication of this order, shall be dropped from the rolls of the army in disgrace, and their names will be furnished to the commandant of conscripts for enlistment in the ranks.

III. All enlisted men who shall fail to comply with the provisions of paragraph I., of this order, within a reasonable length of time, shall be considered as deserters, and treated accordingly, their names to be furnished to the commandant of conscripts, in their State, for publication, or such other action as may be deemed most efficacious.

IV. In order to ensure the efficient co-operation of all concerned to carry this order into immediate effect, Department Commanders are directed to require from the commanding officer of each separate command in their Departments a prompt report of the names of all commissioned officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands. These reports must state in each case the cause of absence, and any regimental, battalion or company commander who shall neglect to furnish such a report, or who shall knowingly be guilty of concealing any case of unauthorized absence, shall, on conviction thereof, be summarily dismissed.

V. Under the provisions of the 2d clause of paragraph I. of General Orders No. 82 commissioned officers and privates who are incapable of bearing arms in consequence of wounds received in battle, but who are otherwise fit for service, are required, if not otherwise assigned to report to the nearest commandant of conscripts in their respective States who will, if they are fitted for such duty, assign them to the collection of stragglers and the enforcement of the provisions of this order, with full power to call upon the nearest military authority for such assistance as may be necessary thereto.

VI. Officers of the Quartermaster's Department, charged with payment of troops are hereby directed not to pay any commissioned officer, non-commissioned officer or private who does not furnish satisfactory evidence that he is not liable to the penalties described in the foregoing order. Any disbursing officer who shall make payment in violation of this order shall be liable on his bond for the amount of such payment.

By order;
(Signed) S. COOPER,
Adj't and Inspector General.

Dec 2-7t

HOUSE WANTED.

A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE IS WANTED FOR the ensuing year, convenient to the Confederate Locomotive Works. A liberal rent will be paid. Apply at PROGRESS OFFICE.

Dec 30-1w

BLOUNT'S CREEK MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

SELL SHEETING 4-4 50 CENTS PER YARD;
OSNABURGS, 35 cents per yard;
COTTON YARN, $3 per bunch.

Dec 3-tf GEO. McNEILL, Pres

BRISTLES! BRISTLES! BRISTLES

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS WILL paid per pound for BRISTLES, a

P. THI[illegible] & [illegible]

Nov. [illegible]

[illegible] at Port Royal [illegible]

[illegible] to pay quotations to [illegible]

[illegible] We have no time [illegible] to collect bills, all [illegible] paper to the large number of subscribers [illegible] advertisements [illegible] handed in.

[illegible]—All subscribers [illegible] in this city are informed that [illegible] in all cases when the time [illegible] the paper [illegible] will be the stoppage of the paper. [illegible] will keep this in mind.

The Daily [illegible] Progress may be had [illegible] at all hours from 7 in the morning until 12 o'clock at night. Price FIVE CENTS.

Business Notice.

Owing to the rapid increase in the circulation of the Daily Progress and the business of the office generally, I have purchased from Rev. Dr. Mott, Editor of the [illegible], the entire type and material of the office heretofore used in the publication of that paper.—This, however, will not interfere with the regular issue of the Intelligencer, as I have contracted with Dr. Mott to do the composition for his paper.

I have found it necessary, also, in conducting a business that has already assumed such extended proportions, to procure assistance in the management of the paper, and have had the good fortune to secure the services of Mr. J. B. Neathery, who will hereafter assist me not only in the details of the business department, but also in the Editorial [illegible] of the paper. Notice is therefore given that Mr. Neathery has authority to transact any business connected with the Daily Progress establishment, and to [illegible] receipting for money, making contracts for work, &c.

[illegible] the office thoroughly [illegible] of an experienced [illegible] printing and publishing business, and [illegible] would announce that all orders for Job Printing of any kind will be promptly attended to. [illegible] the execution of all orders [illegible] the public may rely upon promptness, dispatch [illegible] and moderate charges. Orders for printing [illegible].

The Counting Room of the Progress has been removed to the [illegible] floor of the [illegible] building, two doors above the former location.

The office will be open at all hours during the entire week, with the exception of from 6 o'clock Saturday evening to 6 o'clock Sunday evening, and the paper will be issued [illegible] evening on every day except Sunday, and [illegible] news received after the paper goes to press will be [illegible] on the Bulletin Board in front of the office.

Jan. 6, 1863. J. L. PENNINGTON.

Having, as it will be seen from the above, connected myself with the Progress office, I will be glad to see my friends and acquaintances at the counting room of the office, nearly opposite the Post Office, where they will always be able to get the very latest news from all quarters. I will also take pleasure in superintending any Job work which may be sent to the office, and will see that it is correctly, neatly and promptly executed.

JOHN B. NEATHERY.

"Army Intelligence."

While every family in the Confederacy is eager to catch every syllable that relates to the army, and every household is interested in the individual members that make up our noble band of defenders, we feel that we should be recreant to every principle of right and justice, and [illegible] to our duty as a journalist, if we failed to impart all the information in our power to enable the loved ones at home to hear of the movements and learn the condition of their relations and friends who are enduring the hardships of the camp and the field. The [illegible] of this article is suggested not only for the benefit of the soldier and his friends at home, but to rebuke a class of swindlers that are [illegible] themselves on the ignorance, stupidity and [illegible] of honest men—we refer to substitute agents and their associates in swindling honest people and the Government. It is a well known fact that a class of people who have managed to keep out of the way, and who have refused to contribute to its support in any way, have made immense sums by furnishing substitutes for those who valued their carcasses more than their money, and speculators who preferred to pay large amounts for substitutes to going into the army themselves, and thereby losing the fat harvest which the demoralization and stringency of the times affords this dishonest class at home.

The man whose business it is to furnish substitutes is to be avoided; for, in the first place, the substitute he [illegible] is not reliable, and in the second place, his business is disreputable and he exacts immense profits from his victims. "Army Intelligence," too, is only another name under which the ignorant and credulous are swindled. If you have a friend in the army or have lost a friend in the field, and want information, go to the proper military authorities. The Executive office, the Adjutant General's office, and the Quartermaster's office in Raleigh are the legitimate places here to get information of N. C. troops; and [illegible], Maj. Winder and Maj. Pierce, finding [illegible] unable to give the information desired, will [illegible] the parties in pursuit of intelligence to the [illegible] in Richmond that will be able to [illegible] advise all of the friends of soldiers wanting information to call on some one of the officers named, and we assure them that they will be kindly received and furnished with the information desired without charge.

Substitute agents are drummed out of camp whenever their character is known, and "Army Intelligence" offices are looked on as rendezvous for loafers and deserters. Avoid the one as you would the pimp of the brothel and the other as you would a den of thieves.

The above is not meant for special but general application, and has been penned to caution the public against a set of harpies that infest every community, and many of whom claim to be respectable.

Bank Notes and Bonds.—North Carolina Bank Notes are selling in Richmond at 25 and 30 per cent.

North Carolina six per cent. bonds (issued in place of Northern Exchange) are selling at 1[illegible] eight per cent. bonds (issued since commencement of the war) 117.

Confederate Bonds at par and interest.

[illegible] Gen. [illegible] together [illegible] Gen. [illegible] gained a victory [illegible] so far apart from the heavy captures made from the enemy, the news from the North given this morning shows an immense loss by the enemy in the late conflict.

After being beaten Rosencrans was no doubt heavily reinforced from Nashville, and Gen. Bragg, with that caution which has [illegible] him and preserved his army heretofore, has fallen back for a better advantage of position and to reorganize and reinforce. The news, though not as good as we could wish, is certainly not of a character to cause distrust of Gen. Bragg or to produce despondency in the public mind.

Newbern Reinforced.

We have but little doubt, from what we hear from below, but that Newbern has been reinforced, and that a demonstration is soon to be made by the Yankee force there, upon Goldsboro', Wilmington or some other point on our lower line of railway. The Petersburg *Express* of yesterday says a letter received from Gen. Pryor's command, dated January [illegible], says: "We have just returned from a reconnoissance around Suffolk. On the 29th ult., we met the enemy at Windsor, 12 miles from Suffolk, and a few shells were sufficient to put him to flight. We captured one prisoner, and one deserter came to us, who represented the forces at Suffolk as quite sick of the war. He said 5000 troops were sent from Suffolk on Sunday last to re-inforce Foster at Newbern."

Butler, the Infamous.

President Davis having proclaimed Butler a felon, deserving of capital punishment, and [illegible] him an outlaw, Richard Yeadon, Esq., a wealthy citizen of Charleston, S. C., offers a reward of $10,000 for his capture, dead or alive.

Some one in Winchester, Tenn., who does not give his name, understands that $60,000 has been offered as a reward for whoever will kill Butler, accepts the offer and [illegible] $25,000 [illegible] to be placed in some good hands.

We trust, if it is true that the Brute has been assigned to duty in this State, that some of our troops will capture him. Here is a good opportunity to make money, and at the same time rid the earth of the most loathsome monster on record.

From Below.

There was nothing of special interest from below yesterday. It was currently reported in Goldsboro' that the enemy was marching towards that place in two columns, one on each side of the river, but the rumor was not credited.

Our forces are in motion and will take up in the right place and in sufficient numbers. We do not deem it prudent to give their number or destination.

A Gloomy Day.—Yesterday was a gloomy day to a part of our people, not that there was anything in the day itself to make any one blue, for a more pleasant day we have seldom seen in January; but the gloom of which we speak was caused by an unexpected advance in an article of very general consumption. It is well known to business men, generally, as well as to the lovers of the *ardent*, that whisky is selling for $12 to $15 per gallon and brandy—new dip—ditto; but no one ever expected to see, here, in this benevolent city, the fluid retailed at *fifty cents a drink*, but we have seen it, and there is no exaggeration in the assertion that many good citizens, who remember the good old days when a better article was dealt out from thirty-odd shops at two cents a glass, don't like it.

The advance of one hundred per cent, yesterday, by the bar rooms, will of course meet with very general denunciation and unmeasured condemnation, and we believe with the growlers that—considering the amount of water used by the knights of the glass and muddler—the article could be afforded for less; but how much worse is it than the extortion being practiced by hotel and boarding house keepers, dealers in wood, speculators in salt, provisions, &c? Every man is ready to cry out against his neighbor, but who can conscientiously cast the first stone? The fact is, honesty, fair dealing and moderate profits have become the exceptions while every species of extortion, speculation and unfairness has become the rule.

We sympathise with those who are *down in the mouth* on account of the advance in the bar-room commodities but we can afford no relief, unless they take our advice and keep out of them altogether. This is the course we shall adopt unless our neighbor continues to serve us at the old price. He had not advanced at 11 o'clock last night, though all the rest had.

Complaints of the Mails.—We have heard frequent complaints that the package of the *Progress* directed to Franklinton is not regularly received.—We regret this and assure our subscribers there that the fault is not in this office. The paper goes to press from 12 to 1 o'clock, and the Northern and Eastern mails are put up and put in the post office before 4 o'clock every morning. We hope if it is in the power of the Raleigh office or the attentive and obliging route agents on the R. & G. Railroad to remedy this evil they will do it.

We are not complaining, for we know the mails everywhere are sadly deranged, and we are willing to believe that all post masters and mail agents are doing the best they can, but as our paper carries the news to Franklinton some 8 or 9 hours earlier than the Virginia papers we should be glad for them to get it promptly.

Lecture.—We are happy to state that Judge Shepherd has consented to deliver a lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of this city on the 21st instant. The proceeds of the lecture are to go for the relief of our gallant soldiers.

Judge S. is a most pleasant speaker, and the public may confidently expect a rich treat. Let every one attend.

We learn from the Petersburg *Express* that Daniel Walker, a soldier belonging to co. A, 3[illegible] Regt. N. C. Troops died in the city jail at Petersburg on Friday last of pneumonia. He was confined on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit Confederate money.

M. B. [illegible], of Halifax county, N. C., died at Richmond, Va., on the 19th ult.

[illegible] the C[illegible]

[illegible] in Richmond are [illegible]. There is not a handsome [illegible] street behind which this vermin does not swarm. Nearly every third door-way in the most frequented part of the thoroughfare displays the gilt numbers and the painted glass which garnish the fashionable gates to hell. At the hotels, at the street corners everywhere [illegible] may be seen the sinister-eyed gambler, glistening in fine clothes, and waiting like a purring cat for his prey.

Every other vice in this city is put under tribute to him. He keeps around him a crowd of obsequious villians, who are the jackals for the lion; [illegible] maintains a parasitical host of prostitutes who are pampered by his drunken and lustful munificence. Indeed the [illegible] of the city are said to have generally taken up their abode in the upper stories of the gambling houses, where they find a convenient sanctuary from the Mayor's police. In the lower rooms of the [illegible] of vice may be found representatives from all the vicious and depraved classes. One may see here the thief and the garroter disguised in fine clothes; the seedy and bloated vagabond from Washington in a cheap paradise of free liquors; and the bogus military man of Richmond, whose title is but a recognition that has been given him in a brothel. Mixed with this crowd are victims of various distinction.—It is not many months ago since a virtuous [illegible] was captured in a gambling saloon of this city, and on the same occasion, it is said that a Cabinet minister who was in one of those [illegible] chambers reserved for distinguished guests and sacred to the mysteries of "blue checks," affected his escape by jumping from a window.

We are informed that there are not less than forty well known gambling establishments in this city. The expense of maintaining these establishments is enormous. The market bill alone of one of these fashionable houses is said to average a hundred dollars per day. Notwithstanding their vast expenditures [illegible] sumptuous repasts, in free liquor, in gorgeous upholstery, and in enormous [illegible], these [illegible] coin money like the mints of [illegible]. The gamblers have glutted with money certain classes of Richmond; they put up the price of every luxury, they [illegible] and wanton with money in all sorts of gaiety and fantastic extravagance, and throw Confederate notes to the wind as if they grew on trees. Recently a bid of eighty-five thousand dollars was made by a gambler in this city for a princely landed estate in this vicinity, the name of which is historical.

It is a fearful calculation that undertakes to determine the sources from which this great [illegible] of gain comes. A portion of it is wrung from ruined lives and broken hearts; but the cup of private misery alone is not sufficient to account for the stream of ill-gotten wealth poured out from the gambling establishments in this city. Much of their gain is the money of the Government, squandered at the gambling tables by Commissaries, Quartermasters, and others who have the use of public funds. These are the distinguished victims for whom the net is spread and the softest words spoken, and it is through their temptation and fall, and the desperate dishonesty of the man who stakes the money of another that the gambler [illegible] his bulkiest and easiest gains.

It is remarkable that the Government should permit itself to be notoriously robbed, and its Treasury to be fleeced in this way by the gamblers of Richmond. It is yet more remarkable that some of the Confederate authorities should show a tenderness for this vicious and dangerous class, and a disinclination to run counter to them in every incident of public duty. Some days ago room for certain necessary public offices was required in a large and convenient building on Main street, the upper apartment of which was a gambling saloon. The necessity having been represented to the Secretary of War, that officer very properly and promptly ordered the room to be seized for the public use, on the ground that it had no just protection in law as a private domicil or as a place of legitimate business. We learn that this order was suspended by the subordinate officer charged to execute it, on the first intimation that the party to be disgruntled was one of the gambling princes of Richmond. This fact, we believe, can be distinctly proved; else we would not have referred to it.

The people of this city must look for relief from the reign of the gamblers to a government of better morals than that of the Confederacy. In a few days the Legislature of Virginia meets, and no more urgent task of reform claims its attention at this time than purging its capital of a vice that has poisoned the vitals of this community and made Richmond the rendezvous of every harpy in the Confederacy. The only difficult part of the question is the mode of the remedy; for gambling is a vice so closely embraced when it once makes its insidious introduction, and so powerful and ingenious in its defences that it is almost impossible to conquer it easily or expeditiously.

But we believe there is a remedy. The advantage claimed for a system of license is not only that it puts on the avocation of the gambler a burden of taxation that must discourage it but what is more important, that it throws his house open to the public and destroys the secrecy under the temptations of which most men gamble. We believe, however, that this last important object may be attained by a measure quite as practicable as that of license, besides being free from the odium of identifying the public revenues, in any manner, with the wages of vice. This measure may be perfected in the details of a law, which will simply make all houses used for gambling subject to be entered at any time by the police and municipal authorities, this visitation to be made without the necessity of complaint, or warrant, or any ceremony whatever. Such a law would at once throw open all the gambling houses of Richmond to the inspection of the police and the curiosity of the public. It would destroy the temptation of secrecy which is the great snare of the gambler. It would drive from the unearthed dens of vice all those who had any thought for their reputation and decent names in the community, and would leave the gambling table to those small and impecunious villians and hardened black-legs who would not care to be seen at their avocations. As it is now, men can gamble without risking exposure to their family and friends. They can slink into these dens by pass-keys, quite sure that they will meet no one there but partners in vice, each interested in keeping the others secret and that the police cannot get within the doors before they have time to escape by the back way. But let it be once understood that they cannot gamble with closed doors, that they are open to observation, and we may be sure that nothing more will be heard of merchants and military men, and especially such distinguished prey as deacons and cabinet ministers at faro banks. It is not probable that cupidity or passion would be superior to the power of public shame, except in those few cases where men are perfectly reckless of reputation and decency.

We believe that the system of free and instantaneous visitation of gambling houses by the police, even if not made with the purpose of arrest, but only with that of observation, will accomplish its object by driving from these resorts the class of men who contribute most to their support. One necessary detail in this system will be to have a uniformed police, whose official dress shall be their warrant, and shall obtain them instantaneous entrance into these gambling establishments on the pain of some severe sentence of the law. We will thus have these establishments brought under an easy and ready official surveillance, and subject at any moment to be thrown open to the curiosity and censorship of the public. When this is done, much, if not most, of their power for evil is gone."

"Prince John."—An exchange says:

"Many enquiries are made for the circumstances which gave John Van Buren the appellation of "Prince John." It was an old piece of partyism twenty-five years ago. Martin Van Buren was President, and a candidate for re-election, and John went on a visit to England. The Queen (then a very young lady) paid him a good deal of attention, and even, "as the story runs" danced a measure with him. From this arose the title of "Prince John" which has stuck to him ever since. It is more appropriate than most nicknames, because John is a "prince" in more senses than one.

[illegible]

The news of the defeat of Rosencrans [illegible] yet [illegible]. The only reference we find of the affair is the following:

"General Rosencrans has made an important demonstration on Murfreesboro', Tenn. Learning that it was not fortified and that Bragg's forces were reduced by the absence of Forrest's cavalry, who were making raids in other directions, General Rosencrans moved his army on Friday last towards Murfreesboro'. [illegible] of battle on Saturday, but would probably renew battle to-day."

THE AFFAIR AT VAN BUREN, ARK.

According to the official report of General Blunt, among the property captured by the Yankees at Van Buren, Ark., are four steamers, three of them heavily laden with supplies for the Confederates, a ferry boat and a large amount of ammunition. The same report states that the Confederates burned three steamers and a ferry boat at Fort Smith, to prevent their falling into the hands of the Yankees.

A DEMORALIZED ARMY.

The *Herald* endeavors to felicitate its readers with the idea that the Confederate army is [illegible]

"The rebel army is [illegible] two regiments of Missourians marched [illegible] cavalry was sent in pursuit [illegible] they [illegible]."

LINCOLN'S PROCLAMATION.

The Emancipation Proclamation of Abraham, which was to be issued on the 1st inst., would not include a large portion of Virginia, presumed to be *loyal*, nor the city of New Orleans, in its operations.

The iron-clads at Fortress Monroe are said to be on the move. The Passaic, [illegible], Montauk and Galena, left there on Tuesday last, for some point not stated.

WHAT THE EMANCIPATION SCHEME WILL COST.

A writer in a St. Louis paper makes out the number of slaves in Missouri, as follows:

According to census of 1860,	114,9[illegible]
Increase to date,	5,7[illegible]
Total,	120,745
Deduct runaways and contrabands,	17,820
Still remaining,	102,725

Under the system of compensated emancipation, and valuing the slaves at an average of three hundred dollars each, it would cost nearly thirty-one million of dollars to make Missouri a free State.

ANTI-SOUTHERN FEELING IN HAVANA.

The steamer Ella Warley, Capt. Schenck, arrived in New York on the evening of the 31st ult. She left Havana for New York, via Key West on the 25th of December, at five o'clock P. M. On the 25th the rebel steamer Alice, formerly of Matagorda, left Havana for the purpose of running the blockade. There was great rejoicing in Havana on account of the defeat of Burnside, which news reached that city three days in advance of the arrival of the Eagle, with dates of December 12th, having been brought over from Mobile by a schooner which successfully ran the blockade. The news of the capture of the Ariel was also received with great joy. The secession feeling appears to be strongly on the increase in Havana.

Brig. Gen. Gabriel J. Rains, C. S. A., has been assigned to duty as superintendent of the Conscript Bureau, in Richmond, and all reports, communications, &c., from commanders of Camps of Instruction will hereafter be made to him.

Appointments.—Mr. Jonathan Worth, Public Treasurer, has appointed P. A. Wiley, of Goldsboro', Principal Clerk, and Thomas E. Steele, of this city, Assistant Clerk.

NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The *Dispatch* of yesterday says:

From those who arrived in this city last evening by the Fredericksburg train, we are assured that all is quiet along our lines.

From the valley we have the information that the Federal force in Winchester numbers about 2,500.—They are exercising every act of tyranny that lies in their power, and are making the loyal people of that section feel some of the blessings of "the best government under the sun." On Monday morning last the Federal commandant at Winchester made a demand upon the Mayor of the place for 2,000 pounds of bacon, and every day bodies of armed men are sent out into the adjacent country for provisions with which to feed the Yankee hirelings.

About a week ago Capt. Baylor's company of cavalry, which had been cut off by the enemy in the Lower Valley, made its way out, but lost seven of its members who were captured near Rippon, in Jefferson county.

Brute Butler Arrested.—The Natchez Courier says:

We learn by steamers from Port Hudson that General Banks has arrived at New Orleans with thirty regiments of Abolition soldiers. His first act on landing was to arrest Brute Butler and his brother for swindling the people and the Government of $6,000,000. Gen. Banks has suspended the Confiscation Act, and notified the planters on the coast to come for or send for the runaway negroes which Butler has been harboring to murder the whites.

This news would seem to confirm the reports a long time in circulation, that Mrs. Butler has been frequently sent home with heavy baggage for the Brute.

We publish this, though we are inclined to discredit it; at least that portion of the intelligence which represents Banks as surrendering to their masters the stolen and fugitive negroes. Such would not be in accordance with the Lincoln policy of conducting the war.—*Col. Guardian.*

THE YANKEE RAID IN TENNESSEE.

Of the late Yankee raid on the East Tenn. and Va., Railroad the *Dispatch* says:

It is stated upon reliable authority, that the Federal force which recently destroyed the bridges in East Tennessee consisted of but five companies of cavalry, or about 250 men. They were under the command of Major Russell, of Kentucky, and had been five days and nights in the saddle. After surprising our men, numbering nearly one hundred and destroying the bridges, they threw themselves down and slept soundly. Their horses were also greatly fatigued from the hard service. In their raid they were guided by an East Tennessee tory.

[illegible]

Take hold of my hand!

[illegible]

Take hold of my hand!

Lead us all—our [illegible];
[illegible]
Heed by [illegible] have failed us, and we perish, but for Thee;
Father, [illegible] in the young hours [illegible];
As the [illegible] of life are [illegible],
As the tempest sweeps the sky,
Take hold of our hands!

Jesus, Friend, and elder brother!
When the day is growing dim,
When my feet are groping blindly, and the [illegible] long and grim,
When my hands are weak and weary, and my soul is weak [illegible],
When my pathway nears "the River,"
And the stars of love are set,
Take hold of my hand!

Large Shipment at Liverpool of War Material for the Confederate Government.—About eight days ago a fine screw steamer, the Nicholai I, Captain [illegible], quietly slipped out of the Huskisson Dock, where she had been loading with goods packed in cases, and steamed up to Sloyne, where she lay for some time in the dense November fogs. She was ostensibly bound for St. Thomas, in the West Indies. At last the Nicholai I, (which had more than once changed her name and engaged in short Baltic voyages before, in order to allay suspicion) crept out of the Mersey during a dense fog, with upwards of six hundred tons of war material on board, and is now far upon the Atlantic, where, at least, she is not likely to be captured, being a vessel of first-rate sailing powers. During the time the Nicholai I lay in Huskisson Dock her boilers were severely tested by hydraulic power, in order to ascertain what pressure they could bear, and the result was perfectly satisfactory, so that in all probability she will get safely to Charleston, whither she is bound. The Nicholai I has been chartered by a well known Liverpool merchant, whose stock of war materials and resources is said to be second to none in the kingdom.—*Liverpool Mercury, Nov. 22.*

The New Jersey Legislature and an Armistice.—The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* writes:

A Congressman stated to-day in the House, to a few friends, that a resolution proposing an armistice of six months had been drawn up by a newly elected member of the New Jersey Legislature, and would be presented at the beginning of the session on the 7th of January next. The resolution, it is said, which is prefaced by a long string of considerations, will reproduce Louis Napoleon's idea of armistice, but will refuse to adhere to the mediation scheme, on the ground that several State Legislatures are ready to discuss similar resolutions, and that this influence will be sufficient to obtain a suspension of hostilities without the intervention of foreign powers. That Congressman asserted also, that these resolutions will be adopted by the New Jersey Legislature before any other measures are voted upon.

☞ **To the Editor of the Progress.**—I wish it distinctly understood that the *Standard* is not indebted to me for the report of Brig. Gen. Lane which is published in that paper to-day. JNO. C. WINDER.

Jan [illegible]

WANTED—DRS. HOLLAND AND ABERNATHY wish to hire a NEGRO BOY. Apply to them at Peace Institute Hospital. Jan 6-tf

FOR RENT.

A COMFORTABLE DWELLING, CONTAINING FIVE ROOMS, besides Attic, with all necessary out-houses, and large Yard and Garden Plot. Located only a short distance from centre of city. Apply to
Jan 6-tf E. A. WHITAKER.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHAPEL HILL.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL BEGIN ON SATURDAY, January 17th, and end on Thursday, June 4th, 1863.

Board, by Col. Guthrie at the Eagle Hotel, $125; Tuition $30, and Room Rent $5 per session, all payable in advance. The means of the institution are ample, and pains have been taken to bring all the expenses of education within reasonable limits.
Jan 6-3t D. L. SWAIN, Prest.

LUXEMBERG.

THERE BEING MORE LAND IN THE TRACT THAN I need, I would sell a part, say 150 acres of the LUXEMBERG NURSERY TRACT OF LAND, about one-third being woodland, and within one mile of the town of Greensboro', N. C. This very valuable tract of land has on it one of the best orchards in the State, containing some ten thousand choice and select fruit-bearing trees of the different varieties, viz: Apricots, Pears, Nectarines, Plums, Cherries, a fine selection of Peaches, Apples, &c. The improvements are good and new. Purchasers are invited to come and see for themselves.
G. G. YATES,
Jan 6-2m* Greensboro', N. C.

BOARD WANTED, FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in some private family, during the remainder of the Session. A pleasant, well furnished room desired. Address, through Post Office, Box 218, stating terms, &c. Jan 6-3t